

I take pleasure in naming this species after Dr. Samuel F. Hildebrand, Ichthyologist, of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

Hippocampus regulus, new species

Description of type specimen: A male with the brood pouch fully developed. Length 30.5 mm.; depth of trunk 18.4; head 22.6; snout 6.9; eye 5.9; postorbital part of head 12.1; length of trunk 33.8; and tail 62.3 per cent of length. Dorsal rays 11. Pectoral rays 11. Trunk segments 10. Caudal segments 30. Coronet conspicuously high. Tubercles of medium development. Color dark, faintly shaded with lighter; no definite color pattern.

Holotype: U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 92950; Harbor Island, Texas; May, 1927; J. C. Pearson. Specimens studied also from Cat Island, Miss., Hog Island, Texas; Champoton, Campeche, Mexico (Zoological Museum, University of Michigan).

Discussion: This species differs from *H. zosterae* Jordan and Gilbert chiefly in having fewer dorsal rays and caudal segments, although there is more or less intergradation in these characters.

ZOOLOGY.—*Some Greenland hydroids.*¹ C. McLEAN FRASER, University of British Columbia. (Communicated by WALDO L. SCHMITT.)

The small collection of hydroids obtained by Captain R. A. Bartlett in the course of his expeditions to the coasts of Greenland and Baffin Land, 1925–32, and entrusted to me for report through Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the United States National Museum, has proved to be of considerable interest.

There are four lots in the collection. From the east coast of Greenland, some hydroid material was obtained in Clavering Fiord, near Clavering Island (10–35 fathoms), in Lat. 74° 20' N., Long. 21° W., on August 2, 1930. From west of Greenland, the largest lot was obtained off Cape Alexander at the entrance to Smith Sound, in approximately Lat. 78° 15' N., Long. 75° W., on August 26, 1932. Another lot was obtained 60 or 70 miles farther south, 5 miles south of Cape Chalon (Prudhoe Land), on July 27, 1932. Finally, a few specimens were obtained from the southern corner of Fox Basin (34–37 fathoms), in Lat. 66° 46' N., Long. 79° 15' W., on August 13, 1929. As Fox Basin is separated from the Greenland waters by Baffin Land, these are not strictly Greenland hydroids, but as there were only two species, both of which have been obtained from Greenland waters, they are included here.

¹ Received September 5, 1933.

Twenty-two species in all were obtained, 15 from east of Greenland, 17 from west of Greenland, 10 being common to the two. The ten common species were:

Eudendrium tenellum Allman
Campanularia integra (MacGillivray)
Calycella syringa (Linn.)
Halecium curvicaule v. Lorenz
Halecium muricatum (Ellis and Solander)
Halecium tenellum Hincks
Grammaria abietina (Sars)
Lafoea fruticosa Sars
Lafoea gracillima (Alder)
Sertularella tricuspidata (Alder)

Those found in the eastern collection but not in the western were:—

Garveia groenlandica Levinsen
Eudendrium ramosum (Linn.)
Filellum serpens (Hassell)
Hebella calcarata (Agassiz)
Sertularella tenella (Alder)

Those found in the western collection but not in the eastern were:—

Campanularia groenlandica Levinsen
Campanularia verticillata (Linn.)
Campanularia volubilis (Linn.)
Obelia longissima (Pallas)
Cuspidella grandis Hincks
Halecium labrosum Alder
Thuiaria thuja (Linn.)

The collections are not very different from previous Greenland collections but as they were obtained from locations previously unexplored, the known distribution of the various species is extended.

Of the 15 species from Clavering Fiord, four have not been reported previously from east Greenland. Two of these, *Cuspidella grandis* and *Sertularella tenella*, have been obtained from the Arctic regions both to the eastward and to the westward, hence it is not surprising that they are found here. The other two, *Eudendrium ramosum* and *Hebella calcarata*, have not previously been reported from such high latitude. *E. ramosum* has been reported from the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic coast of North America and from western Europe. This

serves as the first record to connect up the distribution in these three areas as it is connected up in many other species.

With *Hebella calcarata*, the case is somewhat different. It has a wide distribution but in areas apparently little related to those in which the other species are found. The nearest recorded locality is off Nova Scotia. From this as a farthest north, it is distributed along the Atlantic coast of North America, south to Florida, on the west coast of Africa, different areas in the Indian ocean, off Japan, Australia and New Zealand, all in comparatively low latitudes.

From the west coast, all of the species but one (*Thuiaria thuja*), listed, were found off Cape Alexander. These have all been reported from the west coast of Greenland, but I believe they have never before been reported from so far north. It is quite possible that hydroids have not been obtained so far north previously in any region. As the colonies of hydroids were just as luxuriant as those growing elsewhere, frigidity does not seem to be a factor detrimental to growth.

The locality near Cape Chalon is not far enough away from Cape Alexander to expect a difference in fauna. Six species were obtained; *Campanularia groenlandica*, *Halecium curvicaule*, *H. muricatum*, *Grammaria abietina*, *Lafoea gracillima* and *Sertularella tricuspidata*.

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROIDS

Species	PNA	WAret	ANA	WG	EG	EAret	WE
<i>Garveia groenlandica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
<i>Eudendrium ramosum</i>	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
<i>Eudendrium tenellum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campanularia groenlandica</i>	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campanularia integra</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campanularia verticillata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campanularia volubilis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Obelia longissima</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Calycella syringa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cuspidella grandis</i>	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
<i>Halecium curvicaule</i>	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Halecium labrosum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Halecium muricatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Halecium tenellum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hebella calcarata</i>	—	—	0	—	0	—	—
<i>Filellum serpens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Grammaria abietina</i>	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lafoea fruticosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lafoea gracillima</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sertularella tenella</i>	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sertularella tricuspidata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thuiaria thuja</i>	0	—	0	0	0	0	0

From Fox Basin there were but two species, *Campanularia volubilis* and *Thuiaria thuja*.

It is of interest to note that even in a small collection like this there is such definite evidence that most of the species reported from the higher latitudes in the northern hemisphere have had their origin in the polar area, from which area they have been distributed throughout the circumpolar regions and then south along the coasts of the continents.

Of the 22 species listed, all but two have been reported from the Pacific Coast of North America, all but seven, from the Arctic regions west of the area under consideration, all of them from the Atlantic coast of North America, all but two from the Arctic regions to the eastward, and all but two from western Europe. The larger number unreported from the western Arctic is probably due to the small amount of collecting rather than to the actual absence of the species.

The accompanying table illustrates the distribution of the 22 species. PNA indicates the Pacific coast of North America; WArct, the Arctic regions to the westward; ANA, the Atlantic coast of North America; WG, the west coast of Greenland; EG, the east coast of Greenland; EArct, Arctic regions to the eastward; WE, West coast of Europe. A cipher indicates the presence of a species within the area indicated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

THE ACADEMY

253RD MEETING

The 253rd meeting of the Academy was an informal reception at the Bureau of Standards on March 23, 1933. About 250 persons viewed *An exhibit of certain phases of scientific work in Washington* and were informally received by Director LYMAN J. BRIGGS and President R. F. GRIGGS of the Academy.

254TH MEETING

The 254th meeting of the Academy was a joint meeting with the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club on Thursday, April 20, 1933. About 100 persons were present. President ROBERT F. GRIGGS called the meeting to order and turned over the chair to Doctor FOWLER, President of the Medical Society, who introduced Doctor HENRY E. SIGERIST of Johns Hopkins University. Doctor Sigerist delivered an illustrated address on *Medicine of the Renaissance*.

CHARLES THOM, *Recording Secretary*.